CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP

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nounced Spain as "a decaying monarchy, a blot on the map of the world and a disgrace to

SANGUILY'S CASE EXPLAINED.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) spoke of the joint resolution reported by him yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the case of Julio Sanguily, whom he described as a regularly naturalized citizen of the United States, who had taken out his naturalization papers and brought them to Cuba in 1878, where they were registered in the American Consulate and in the Captain-Generalcy, and where he had lived ever since. Sanguily had taken part in the last Cuban revolution, where he had been grievously wounded, but had always denied any complicity in the present revolution. Mr. Morgan made a statement of the facts and cirsumstances connected with Sangully's arrest, Imprisonment and trial.

Mr. Morgan declared that on the trial of Sankully in Cuba in November, 1896, there was no evidence implicating him, and that much of the evidence was not sworn to. It would be asked, What right had the United States to interfere? Would it be on the general ground that there had been a false trial? If the case were put on that ground alone, he held that there would be ample reason in that for the joint resolution reported vesterday. But he put the right and duty of interference on a higher ground, and that was that all the rights of this American citizen, under the treaty, had been utterly ignored and repudiated.

At the close of Mr. Morgan's remarks Mr. Allen consented to have his own resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the assurance from Mr. Morgan that it would be promptly considered and acted upon. The joint resolution as to Sanguily obtained

precedence, and the consideration of it was con-

TREATMENT OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, went over the history of the case, notwithstanding what he termed "the admirable and clear statement" made by the Senator from Alabama. Sanguily, he said, was wounded, sick and in prison. He had been treated rigorously, harshly, cruelly and brutallyin a manner that was a disgrace to this century and to civilization. Not only that, but the American Consul had been treated arrogantly by the Spanish authorities, not only in his own person, but in his country. He had been told by s Spanish officer high in authority, to whom he had made a most polite and courteous appeal, that his conduct in presenting an intervention in favor of Sanguily by order of the State Department was a disgrace to the United States and to "If that Consul," Mr. Daniel declared, "had

demanded his passport, and if the Spanish Government had failed to apologize for that insult to our representative and to our flag, and an American fleet had been sent to Havana to demand it, I do not believe there is a single citizen of the United States who would not have rejoiced at it." Mr. Hale (Rep., Me) asked Mr. Daniel whether the purport of the joint resolution was the release of Sanguily.

"That is the purport of it." Mr. Daniel ad-

HIS RELEASE EXPECTED SOON.

direct diplomatic negotiation between the State Department and the Spanish Government for the purpose of securing the release of Sangully?" said Mr. Hale. "If so, will the Senator state what has been the result? Is it not a fact that the present moment the State Department has conducted the negotiations to the point that it is expecting the release of Sanguily within a few Before Mr. Daniel had time to answer the

question, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) crossed the area and made a whispered suggestion to him. Mr. Daniel then replied that he had no such knowledge. "Has there been," Mr. Hale persisted, "no

communication from the Secretary of State to the Committee on Foreign Relations stating that he is expecting that Sanguily will be released through the ordinary efforts of diplomacy within a few days?" "Not within my knowledge," Mr. Daniel re-

plied, and Mr. Lodge also added his negation. I ask the Senator," Mr. Hale persevered, "and I ask the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), whether he has not a letter on that subject from

the Secretary of State"" "I must decline," said Mr. Daniel, "furnishing information which can be easily got at the State

But the Senator will recollect," said Mr. Hale In remonstrative tones, "that the Committee on Foreign Relations is the organ of this body."

"I am not bound to yield my time on the floor on that account," Mr. Daniel replied. "I am the organ of the State which I am representing, and when I get through I will yield to any organ that may desire to be heard, whether it be the organ of the Captain-General of Cuba, or of the Queen of Spain, or any one else."

When a laugh followed this pointed allusion. Mr. Daniel promptly disclaimed meaning anything offensive.

"I could say something offensive," Mr. Hale remarked, "if I wanted to, but I will not do so." "I could not," Mr. Daniel politely replied, "even

MORE INFORMATION WANTED

"I hope," said Mr. Hale, "that before the discussion ends (and it will not end in one or two hours or in one or two days) the Committee on Fereign Relations will put the Senate in possession of what the State Department is doing in the way of the release of Sanguily, if that be the object of the joint resolution."

Mr. Daniel-The State Department has been dealing with this matter diplomatically two years, and two years is long enough for this Government to get a United States citizen out

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), a member of the Comhad just seen a press dispatch stating that Sanguily's counsel had withdrawn his appeal in order to facilitate his release.

"I am unwilling," Mr. Daniel declared indignantly, "that an American citizen illegally detained shall be subjected to any conditions. It is a humiliation to this country to submit to any conditions when the power of another Government is exercised unlawfully. If I represented this country in any place in which I could act with authority I would telegraph Sanguily not to withdraw his appeal, but to stand on his rights as an American citizen, and that there were enough people in this country who respect their rights to see that he was no longer detained in a Spanish fortress."

Here Mr. Hale read a telegraphic dispatch of this date from Havana, saying that counsel for Sanguily had filed in court papers withdrawing his appeal. "So," Mr. Hale commented. "the appeal is withdrawn and Sanguily stands ready to be pardoned."

At this point Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), also a

hat he had done an exceedingly wicked and unjust act toward his client. "How does the Senator know that?" Mr. Hale

"I know it from this," Mr. Frye answered, that Sanguily has been convicted of a crime he punishment of which is imprisonment in chains for life. He has entered an appeal to Madrid. If that appeal is withdrawn it is a confession of the crime, and judgment follows. and he can only escape by a pardon. He lose: for himself and for his family all claims for damages against Spain. That is what Spain is contending for. We contend that the man has een unjustly convicted; that he has been treated against international law, and that Spain must deliver him up to us. And if I had my way." Mr. Frye exclaimed dramatically, "a ship of war would start forthwith for Havana."

Applause broke out in the galleries, and was kept up for some time in spite of the effort of the Vice-President to suppress it.

NOT TO BE DRIVEN INTO WAR.

Mr. Hale-My colleague has told the whole story. It is not a desire to have this man released which is at the bottom of this matter. What they want is war. That is what the Senator wants. I tell the Senator and the rest of the Senators that this country will not be driven to war in the next seven days-not if I can help it.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) questioned the citizenship of Sanguily, and referred to conflicting statements on the subject in the committee's

Mr. Daniel replied that he did not feel called upon to go behind the action of the State Department in recognizing the citizenship of San-

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) referred to the fact that Sanguily had served in the Cuban insurrection from 1868 to 1878, and that his naturalization papers bore date in 1878, so that he could not possibly have complied with the law requiring five years' residence.

The discussion was still going on when the morning hour expired, but unanimous consent was given that Mr. Daniel should finish his

SANGUILY'S CITIZENSHIP QUESTIONED. Mr. Hoar brought up once more the question of

Sanguily's citizenship, and once more Mr. Daniel said that he would not go behind the record in "It appears in this committee report," Mr.

Hoar persisted, "in haif a dozen places that this naturalization paper was taken out in the Superior Court of New-York in August, 1878, and that Sanguily was engaged in the Cuban insurrection up to 1878. So that it is absolutely clear that his naturalization paper is fraudulent. Sanguily is no more an American citizen than the Senator from Virginia is a subject of Turkey."

Mr. Lodge :eplied to his colleague, and said that it was not for the Committee on Foreign Relations or for the Senate to go behind the record of the Superior Court of the city of New-York. Until that record was overthrown Sanguily was a naturalized citizen. He was not going to haggle over the question.

CRETE AND CUBA

The Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Lodge said, was not seeking to pick a quarrel with Spain, but it thought it its duty to ask the action of the Senate upon the resolution. After a contemptuous allusion to the four great Powers in their treatment of Crete, Mr. Lodge found a parallel for it in the treatment of Cuba by the United States. He desired, he said, to defend the Committee on Foreign Relations from the charge made that they were a parcel of jingoes who were trying to thrust the country into war, He had no desire to plunge the country into war, but he desired that American citizens should be

Mr. Hoar quoted the Revised Statutes, which declare that no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not for the continuous term five years next preceding lived within the United naturalization papers were fraudulent. There was no decent pretence to the contrary.

Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.) declared that nobody, Republican party when it got into power might said that he would send a ship to Havana. "Mr. President," he exclaimed, "I would send every ship we have got. I would not count dollars by the side of American manhood and liberty and rights. I would make every Power in the world the money and all the ships and all the men that we have got to do it."

THE RESOLUTION TAKEN UP AGAIN.

When Mr. Teller finished his remarks Mr. Allen alluded to the fact that the discussion had been going on for the last hour on the Indian Appro priation bill, and he moved that that bill be laid aside and the Sanguily resolution be again taken up. The motion was agreed to-yeas, 40; navs, 27, as follows:

nays, 27, as follows:
Yoas—Messis, Allen, Bacon, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brown, Rutler, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Daniel, Davis, Dubois, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hill, Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Lindsay, Lodge, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Peffer, Pritchard, Roach, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall and Wilson—40.

Nays—Messis, Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Bate, Burrows, Caffery, Chilton, Cullom, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), McMillan, Mitchell (Wis.), Palmer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Sewell, Sherman and Wetmore—27.

So the Sanguily joint resolution was again taken up formally.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) addressed the Senate. The action of the Senate to-day, he said, had demonstrated that it was not its purpose to engage in the business of considering appropriation bills, but would consider a joint resolution which could not possibly pass, or which, if passed, could not be effective, as it would not receive Executive approval.

Mr. Hale said that Senators might as well understand that if this question were kept before the Senate it would be fully debated, and would substantially confiscate every hour of the session, leaving many appropriation bills unpassed. Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said that the Premier of the next Administration (Mr. Sherman) had reported the resolution yesterday, or had agreed to its being reported, and had expressed the hope that the Senate would take it up to-day and pass it. "I hear it whispered in the rear," Mr. Hill playfully remarked, " 'and then voted against its consideration to-day.' (Laughter.) But I am mittee on Foreign Relations, remarked that he | not going to make that statement. If the Senate pass this joint resolution, it may have some moral effect on the next Administration."

> "I differ from the Senator from New-York." said Mr. White, "and I hope that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations will not be forced to carry into his policy as Secretary of State the views which he has announced in the resolution."

> Mr. Hill-Why should be not be consistent? "It is within his power," said Mr. White pleasantly, "to use his own judgment whether he is to be or not to be consistent. (Laughter.) And I shall not attempt to trench upon it or to step within that sacred circle."

SENATOR SHERMAN'S POSITION. These playful allusions impelled Mr. Sherman to defend himself. He said: "The Senator from California seems to desire to drag me into debate, although I do not care to enter upon it. I am in favor of the pending joint resolution, and I think it ought to command the unanimous approval of the Senate. I believe that gross injustice, almost barbarous injustice, has been done to a naturalized citizen of the United States, who has a right to protection from the President. At this point Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), also a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, broke into the discussion with the impetuous declaration that if Sanguily's counsel had done who has a right to protection from the President. I am not in favor of pressing this resolution at this moment, but it stands in the way of appropriation bills. I have so voted, and will so vote again. I trust that after the debate has

POLAND WATER was the FIRST and common SOLVENT and remedy for removing CALCULI rom the KIDNETS and BLADDER.

It neutralizes URIC ACID.

All dreaded effects of SCARLET and other FEVERS and dreaded effects of SCARLET and Water. Il dreaded effects of SCARD of Poland Water,
PREVENTED by [ree use of Poland Water,
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FAIR AWARD FOR

gone on awhile the Senate will see clearly the necessity of taking up the appropriation bills and passing them. I do not think there is any inconsistency in that. I hope that Senators who are opposed to the resolution will not stand in the way of a vote. It is great injustice to say that we who are in favor of the resolution are opposed to the passage of the appropriation bills. I intend to stand by the Committee on Appropriations from this day to the end of the session, but that shall not prevent me from doing what I think is right in behalf of the policy of the United States to protect its citizens agains, unlawful and insolent treatment. I trust the time will never come when an American citizen can be wronged or persecuted by any Power, great or small. That is the way I feel now. I am in favor of protecting this American citizen, though or small. That is the way I leet how. I aim favor of protecting this American citizen, though he is a naturalized citizen. I am opposed to wrong and violence and tyranny wherever it is exercised, and when it is exercised against an American citizen I will stand up for him, even

Mr. White-Of course we are all opposed to wrong, and of course we are all in favor of protecting American citizens. This question can be dealt with by the Senator from Ohio ten days from now in less time than it can be dealt with

now.

The remainder of Mr. White's speech was an elaborate argument on the question of the recognition of a new Government.

Without completing, his speech, Mr. White yielded to Mr. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who proposed that by unanimous consent a recess should be taken from 6 until 8 p. m., and that the Indian Appropriation bill should then be taken up.

Mr. Hill objected to the latter clause of the proposition, remarking that it would be better to finish up the Cuban matter.

Mr. Allison felt it necessary to yield, and rather regretfully withdrew the suggestion as to the appropriation bill. There being then no objection, the recess was agreed to.

A PEACEFUL NIGHT SESSION.

A PEACEFUL NIGHT SESSION.

The expected continuation of the Cuban storm did not appear when the Senate met after the short recess to-night. By common consent bills were passed to allow the bottling of distilled spirits in bord and to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea, and consideraon of the Indian Appropriation bill was re

Senator White had the floor on the Cuban Senator White had the floor on the Cuban question when the Senate took its recess at 6 o'clock, and would have continued to-night had it not been apparent to the friends of the Sanguily resolution that if the debate on that subject was renewed Mr. White would talk until a quorum disappeared. For this reason the regular business proceeded. It is the understanding that to-morrow morning, when there is a full attendance of Senators, the resolution will be again called up by its friends.

At 11:10 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, leaving the Indian bill still unfinished.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT GENERAL LEE. STORY THAT HE HAD RECEIVED HIS PASSPORTS CAUSED EXCITEMENT

IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 25,-From two distinct sources statements were received here this morning that Consul-General Lee at Havana had received his passports." This rumor natucally caused excitement, and a general desire vas expressed to know definitely whether General Lee's contemplated withdrawal from Havana was his own act, resulting from the acceptance of his resignation, said to have been cabled last Sunday, or whether it had been brought about by the action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in which latter case its significance would be much more marked.

Inquiries in official quarters elicited strong denials of the rumor. The well-known fact was dors; that in the case of an offending or redeparture was his exequatur, or official docubehind the records. He spoke of the conduct of the State Department as pusillanimous, and said the expected pathing better for the state Department as pusillanimous, and said the expected pathing better for the state of the st ministration. But he prayed and hoped that the the Consul-General at Havana by consent of the Spanish Government would render his a have a little of its old fire and spirit. He agreed case where passports would be required. The with the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), who return of his exequatur to the Consul-General Legation, as well as at the State Department, had not been taken. The denials were quite respect American citizenship, if it should take all as emphatic as those previously put out in regard to General Lee's request for warships, and request should not be granted. It was said on the direct authority of a member of the Cabinet that Secretary Olney informed his associates at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday that it was not true that Lee had resigned or that he had asked for warships. Mr. Olney on this occasion, added that the exciting statements put out were simply an attempt to "run the State Department through the newspapers."

Capitol, where the action of the Senate committee on the Sanguily case has revived interest in Cuban affairs. Senators were guarded in their utterances, preferring to await some confirmation of the report before committing themselves to statements that were on their tongues. It is not beyond the truth to say that a considerable portion of the Senate hoped the report was accurate, for they say that nothing short of an overt act on the part of Spain sufficient to competible Government to assert itself will bring the trouble in Cuba to an end or bring about trouble in Cuba to an end or bring

trouble in Cuba to an the protection of American citizens.

"I hope to Heaven the report is true," said one of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, when told of the rumor. "If it prove to be the case, there is but one way out of the

Embassy last night. One of these Senators, meeting Secretary Oiney, found a moment in which to ask him if there was anything new in the situation, reminding the Secretary that the committee of which he was a member would hold a special meeting this morning. Mr. Olney replied to the request for information, this Senator says, with the remark that he had nothing to say, but must refer Senators to the newspaper which appeared to be furnishing all the Cuban. which appeared to be furnishing all the Cuban

which appeared to be furnishing all the Cuban news nowadays.

The statement was made to-day on the floor of the House, on the authority of a prominent Southern Congressman, that Consul-General Lee had resigned his office. The Congressman said that he had seen the dispatch from the Consul-General at the State Department, and that Secretary Olney had requested that official not to press the resignation until after the expiration of the present Administration. The dispatch in of the present Administration. The dispatch in question was received at the State Department either Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. Government officers, however, continue to deny the truth of statements that General Lee's resignation has been received at the Department of State. It is not denied that there has been fric-tion between General Lee and the Department but confidence is expressed that he will be found at his post up to and including March 4. It is said that General Lee in cabling to the Depart-ment last week in regard to the Ruiz and Scott cases closed as follows: "If I am not supported, my usefulness here will end and I had better be recalled." This, it is thought, may be the dis-patch from which the resignation stories have

GENERAL LEE CONGRATULATED.

The following is a copy of a cable dispatch sent to General Fitzhugh Lee yesterday:

General Fitzhugh Lee, Havana.

The Cuban League of the United States, representing the unanimous sentiment of the American people, cordially congratulate you for your patriotic stand. It redeems our country to some degree from a load of infamy imposed by some of its leading officials.

ETHAN ALLEN.

President Cuban League of the United States.

READY TO PUNISH BRUTALITY

COMMENT IN MADRID ON THE RUIZ

ALLEGED DEFEAT OF GOMEZ IN CUBA-RUMOR ABOUT GENERAL LEE DENIED IN HAVANA.

Madrid, Feb. 25.-The "Epoca," in an article discussing the Cuban situation as affecting the relations of Spain with the United States, :1ludes to the killing of Ricardo Ruiz, an American citizen, in a Spanish prison in Cuba, and adds: "The Ruiz affair cannot assume the proportions of international importance. Spain is ready to punish any persons who shall be proved to have ill-treated Ruiz, and the friendly relations between Spain and the Government at Washington preclude any diplomatic strain over

A dispatch from Havana says that the brigades commanded by General Gasco, Segura and Ruiz have successively defeated Gomez, compelling him to retreat with heavy losses. All the passes leading to Matanzas and Las Villas have been occupied by the Government troops, preventing the insurgents from finding refuge there.

Havana, Feb. 25.-Dispatches received here from New-York say a rumor is prevalent there that United States Consul-General Lee has received his passports. This is not true. General Lee has neither received his passports nor has he resigned his post. The fact is that a day or two ago he intimated his disposition to resign if the United States Government failed to sustain the attitude he had assumed in the cases of Dr. Ruiz and Mr. Scott. He has gone no further than this. "La Lucha," commenting on the report from

New-York announcing Consul-General Lee's alleged resignation, pretends to explain the cause of his reported retirement from office. It says that General Lee's position would be untenable with the advent of the McKinley Administration, and ne wished to anticipate a possible intimation he might receive from Mr. McKinley that his signation would be accepted.

The same paper contains an editorial discussing the action of the correspondent of "El Liberal," of Madrid, in going to see the rebel ommander-in-chief, Maximo Gomez, in his amp. The "Lucha" praises it as a journalistic feat, but strongly criticises the step, as it says it places the Government in a grave position, in iew of the fact that Sylvester Scovel, an Amerian correspondent, is now imprisoned for "com-

mitting the same crime."

Consul-General Lee has obtained the consent of the Marquis de Ahumada, who is now acting in the place of Captain-General Weyler, to the return to her former home in the United States of Mrs. Rodriguez, who was recently arrested in Puerto Principe because her husband was a good.

The Venezuelan General, Fernando Alvarez. The Venezuelan General, Fernando Alvarez, and three other men, who were arrested in a boat from a fibiustering expedition a year ago, have been tried by court-martial at Santiago de Cuba and sentenced to life imprisonment. Further details of the assassination of the naturalized American, Ricardo Ruiz, at Guanabacoa, intensify the atroctous features of the deed as previously reported. It appears that the unfortunate man presaged his coming death, and managed to engrave with his finger nails upon the bottom and back of the only rickety chair that his captors allowed him, in his narrow, stifling c-ll, the following heart-rending fareweil address to his family:

dress to his family Mercedes, Nina, Evangeline, Ricardo—Goodby, hildren of my life, I give you my blessing; be bedient to your mother. They will kill me if I am aken to Havana. Tell everything. Perhaps my tmerican countrymen will avenge me. Goodby,

Havana papers all know the truth of the murder, but necessarily they have to keep quiet. In the American colony this murder created the utmost excitement. Consul-General Lee, after laying the case before the State Department, urgently requested the authorities to demand redress and the prompt punishment of the perpetrators, asking at the same time that warships be placed at his disposal, if necessary, to enforce his demands in this case and in Scott's. Scott was held for thirteen days in a state of incommunicade in a miserable dungeon without light or air in the Guanabacoa Jail. It is reported that Gomez, after successfully crossing Weyler's lines near Sancti Spiritus, was last heard from passing near Manicaraqua, south of Santa Clara City, with 4,000 men, marching west. It is presumed that he will Havana papers all know the truth of the mur

men, marching west. It is presumed that he will gather more force in that province previous to invading Matanzas. After attacking all the sugar estates which have been grinding against his erders, it is expected he will force the Spaniards to an attack on his own chosen ground. Great excitement prevailed at Cienfuegos when it was known that Gomez had outfi placing himself in Weyler's rear. had outflanked Weyler,

DISCUSSED AGAIN IN COMMITTEE. IT WAS DECIDED NOT TO CALL BACK THE SAN-

GUILY RESOLUTION. Washington, Feb. 25.-The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a special meeting this | it had to be officially noted, and it is not rememmorning for the purpose of again considering the resolution reported yesterday instructing the President to demand the immediate release of the conditional tender of his resignation if this | Julio Sanguily, an American citizen now in prison in Cube. This meeting was forced by the attitude of the members of the Committee on Appropriations, who, through Chairman Allison, having any manufactured and added by overzeal gave notice yesterday afternoon that all business must give way to appropriation bills. The Committee on Foreign Relations believes that the situation in Cuba demands the attention of the Senate fully as much as do the appropriation measures, especially in view of the treatment of Sanguily and the repeated violations of the treaty rights of Americans in the island. The case was carefully discussed

It was again said this morning, as coming from Secretary Olney, that there was no change in the Cuban situation. Thus the matter rests.

The report that Consul-General Lee had received his passports from the Spanish authorities in Cuba caused a flutter at the Senate end of the Capitol, where the action of the Senate com-

THE RERMUDA SAILS FROM BERMUDA. BRITISH OFFICERS HAD ORDERS TO FIRE ON HER IF SHE HAD SAILED WITHOUT HER PAPERS.

muca says the steamer Bermuda, of filibustering notoriety, sailed this afternoon, having cleared for Ferdinanda, Fla. She was closely watched during her stay at Bermuda, and the British officers had been given orders to fire on the vessel from the forts if she attempted to leave without clearing from the Custom House

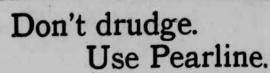
CUBAN QUESTION IN THE HOUSE. to be the case there is but one way out of the thing, and the United States will be compelled to take a hand in Cuban matters.

Several members of the Foreign Relations Committee were at the reception at the British Embassy last night. One of these Senators, Washington, Feb. 25.—The House Foreign Af-

Washington, Feb. 25.-The House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning agreed to a substitute for the several resolutions that had been tive Woodward to the North Carolina vacant judgereferred to it, calling upon the President for all ship, that he would not make a nomination, bethe information not previously sent to Congress bearing upon the arrest, imprisonment and treatment of American citizens in Cuba. The substitute was adopted without division. It was also agreed that a special meeting of the committee should be called to consider the Sanguily case as soon as it was disposed of by the Senate. The resolution calling upon the President for the correspondence relating to the arrest and punishment of American citizens by the Spanish authorities in Cuba was presented in the House by Mr. Hitt and agreed to.

FIRED ON BY A SPANISH GUNBOAT. THE SCHOONER S. G. HASKELL PRESUMABLY MIS.

Delaware Breakwater, Del., Feb. 25.-Presumably taken for a filibuster, by what her captain thinks which arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos, was thrice fired upon off the Cuban coast on the night The Haskell left Clenfuegos on of February 7. February 7, and, as she was beating her way out to sea that night off the mouth of the San Juan River, those aboard observed two flashes and the reports of guns from somewhere in toward shore.



There is the secret of a comfortable, pleasant, healthy life for women.

Don't stand up over the wash-tub, doing that grinding hard work that isn't fit for any woman. Use Pearline. Soak the clothes over night, while you sleep; boil them a little; then there's no work to do but to rinse them. Don't make a slave of yourself trying to scrub things clean in the ordinary ways.

RATIFICATION OF THE ANGLO-VEN-EZUELAN TREATY DELAYED.

THE COPY SENT FROM WASHINGTON WAS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND MUST BE TRANS-LATED INTO SPANISH WITH LORD SALISBURY'S APPROVAL.

Washington, Feb. 25.-An exasperating obstacl to the prompt ratification of the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty has been encountered in a provision of the Venezuelan Constitution compelliuse of the Spanish language in documents for consideration of the Congress. When the conver tion was concluded on February 2, both the copies signed by the plentpotentlaries were in the English language, this being deemed advisable,

proceedings of the tribunal would be conducted in that tongue. This departure from the customar rule of having treaties in the languages of the participating countries has led to a delay that wi in all probability postpone the exchange of ratifications for some time, although it was thought that every precaution had been taken to secure the approval of the Venezuelan Congress to the agreement before March 4.

With a view of expeditiously remedying the dif-ficulty, a translation of the document has been hurriedly but carefully made and sent to Eagland for Lord Salisbury's formal approval, Sir Julian Pauncefote hesitating to assume so great a respon sibility alone, and a duplicate was forwarded to Caracas to-day by mail. If corrections are required by the British Foreign Office, they will be cabled here and repeated to Caracas by the sam method, but, in any event, it is thought unlikely that President Crespo will be able to lay the treaty before Congress for at least another week, an fears are expressed that the delay will be of much longer duration, on account of the precision required in rendering Article IV of the treaty, which includes the memorandum of rules governing the arbitration agreed upon by Secretary Oiney and Sir Julian Pauncefote on November 12. This memo randum, constituting the gist of the entire settle ent, while perfectly clear in the English idiom loses some of its exactness in Spanish. The belief is expressed, however, that Venezuela will not be able to dispute the English version before the

AN OVERZEALOUS REPORTER.

REFERENCE TO MR. BRYAN'S APPEARANCE IN THE HOUSE STRICKEN OUT OF "THE CON-GRESSIONAL RECORD."

Washington, Feb. 25 (Special) .- To say that the 'Old Subscriber" to and "Constant Reader" of "Th Congressional Record" were startled this morning when they perused that publication of yesterday's date is only feebly to describe the sensation they experienced when their eyes fell on the following sentence; "During the reading of the bill Mr. Bryan appeared in the hall and was loudly applaby members on the Democratic side." Only that, and nothing more. Not a hint respecting the iden tity of the "Mr. Bryan" whose appearance evoked "loud applauce" on the Democratic side. Not a word about the cut of h's hair, the color of his eyes, the longitude of his smile, the material or style or fit of his clothes; not a hint as to where he hailed from, or the nature of his business, if any, or why his mere appearance excited "loud applause among members on the Democratic

In days gone by some eminent and distinguished men who were not members of that body have appeared in the Hall of Representatives, but that fact has not been set forth in "The Record" unless bered that the appearance of any one of them excited "loud applause among members on the Democratic side." It seemed evident, therefore to "Old Subscriber" and "Constant Reader" and the rest that "The Congressional Record" reporter had either gone too far or not far enough. "The Rec having any manufactured and added by overzeal ous reporters of that entertaining journal. So at least thought Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts, to-day when he arose and moved that the sentince before quoted be stricken from the published proceedings. "No motion is necessary. The Chair will order it stricken from "The Record," replied the Speaker. And so the fact that a Mr. Bryan appeared in the halt of the House of Representatives on February 24, 1857, and that his appearance provoked "ioud applause among members on the Democratic side will not go thundering down the ages in the pages of "The Congressional Record."

COREA'S KING RETURNS TO HIS PALACE.

AN INDICATION OF THE WANING OF RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN SECUL.

Washington, Feb. 25.-The Corean Legation has received a dispatch from Scoul announcing the return of the King to the new palace on February 20, having abandoned his asylum at the Russian Legation, which for the last year had been extremely obnoxious to his subjects. The new palace is near the American Legation, and the move is regarded as indicating independence of Russian in-fluence. The dispatch also announces that the funeral of the Queen, who was assassinated by Japanese nearly two years ago, will be held on

A NORTH CAROLINA JUDGE NAMED.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND NOMINATES WILLIAM W. CLARKE AND SURPRISES THE POLITICIANS. Washington, Feb. 25 (Special).-The President | told a delegation of Congressmen, including ex-Judges Turner, of Georgia, and Patterson, of Tennessee, who called upon him a few days since in the interest of the appointment of Representaship, that he would not make a nomination, because it would not now be confirmed. To-day he surprised everybody by nominating William W. Clarke, of Newbern, for the place. North Carolinians ask if he is not rewarding young Clarke, who was a gold Democrat and an ardent Cleveland admirer; with a Barmecide feast. They insist that the President knows better now than he did last Saturday that he ought not to make any nomination, but leave the place to be filled by Mr. Mc-Kinley. There would seem to be no prospect that the Senate will confirm Mr. Clarke's nomination. The silver Democrats and Populists would naturally be in no hurry to do such a thing.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Washington, Feb. 25.-Captain Richard C. Parker. retired, has been relieved as secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers' Home in Washington by First Lieutenant E. D. Ladd, 9th Cavalry

First Lieutenant F. G. Irwin, jr., 2d Cavalry, is detailed as acting Indian agent at the Fort Hail Agency, Idaho. First Lieutenant L. W. V. Ken-, 6th Cavalry, is detached from the Intercontinental Railway Commission. The following assignments of officers to regiments

are announced; Colonel Edward Moale, to the lath Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Lacey, to the 3d Infantry: Major A. W. Corliss, to the 17th Infantry. Major Constant Williams is transferred to the 17th Infantry. Lieutenant John B. McDonald, 19th Cavalry, 1s

Lieutenant John B. McDonald, 19th Cavalry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charles at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charles Lieutenant J. M. Jenkins, 5th Cavalry, Major Charles S. Isley, 9th Cavalry, is detailed as acting Indian agent at Unitah and Ouray Agency, Utah.

Professor Simon Newcomb will be placed on the retired list of the Navy March 12, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. age of sixty-two years.

Lleutenant W. C. P. Muir, of the Marion,
Ensign G. E. Gelm, of the Alert, are ordere The cruiser Cincinnati is on her way from

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Smyrna to Genoa, where she will join the flagship San Francisco and go into the drydock. The Min-neapolis has been at Mersina for the last two weeks, having been stationed there at the urgent solicitation of missionaries. This leaves the Ban-croft alone at Smyrna.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

A BILL ALLOWING NATIONAL BANKS TO TAKE OUT CIRCULATION TO THE PAR VALUE OF

THEIR BONDS PASSED. Washington, Feb. 25.-By a vote of 144 to 45 th House, after a two hours' debate, passed the bill of Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) authorizing National banks to take out circulation to the par value bonds deposited to secure it, an increase of 10 pa

bonds deposited to secure it, an increase of 10 per cent over the limit now allowed. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Van Voorhis (Rep., Ohio, Johnson (Rep., Ind.) and Brosius (Rep., Penn.) and antagonized by Messrs. Walker (Rep., Mass.). Cox (Dem., Tenn.). Williams (Dem., Miss.) and Bell (Pop., Col.). Mr. Walker's speech was generally an attack upon the National Banking law, which he denounced as one of the most bilghting acts ever enacted in this country.

Earlier in the session bills were passed to fix and determine the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma who shall constitute a majority of the bench, and to confer upon postoffix inspectors in the enforcement of the postal laws the same powers as are possessed by marshals and sheriffs in the several States.

Conference reports upon the Agricultural Appropriation bill and the bill for the relief of certain settlers on the Stoux reservation in South Dakula were presented and agreed to.

The House voted to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill continuing the operation of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., which practically disposed of that measure.

At 6 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS PROTEST.

A large meeting of cigar manufacturers was held at the rooms of the National Association, Nos. is and 52 Exchange Place, yesterday afternoon by consider the proposed action of the Ways and Means Committee on Schedule F of the proposed new bill. Walter A. Schiffer, of Kerbs. Werthelm & Schiffer, was chairman and Moorts S. Wiss secretary of the meeting. A resolution was unautmously adopted "that the reported action of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, in recommending that Schedule F (the tobacco suitable for wrapper purposes and 65 cents or 70 cents per pound on unstemmed tobacco suitable for wrapper purposes as the proposed filler is concerned, entirely excessive and unwarranted, and such rate, if levida will be productive of the greatest possible injury to the cigar industry of this country, and in nowise beneficial to the growers of domestic leaf tobaccos, and will in addition entirely fall in securing increased revenue for the Government."

It was also resolved that the president of the National Association of Cigar Manufacturers should call a meeting of the cigar manufacturers of the United States to protest against such contemplated action.

REFORM CLUB FAVORS THE TREATY. A meeting of the Reform Club was held last night for the discussion of the arbitration treaty in the assembly hall of the clubhouse, Twenty-reventh-st., east of Fifth-ave. Among the speak ers were L. T. Chamberlain, vice-chairman of the National Arbitration Committee: Hamilton B. Tompkins, Edward Atkinson, of Boston; ex-Secretary Fairchild and Mr. Bowker, of Brooklyn. All spoke in favor of the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate without a single amendment. Resolutions in favor of the treaty were passed.

